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HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has confirmed its celebrated and wholesome effects, also in this place, it is highly valued for improving the blood, as a refreshing and nourishing remedy, and is preferable to all other compounds in scorbutic cases especially, because it is so readily taken by the sick. Dr. Meinecke, First Physician at the Staff. MWF

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

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The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennon, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the list of Oct.

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Trusses, Trusses.

"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Rupture. Never rusts, breaks or chafes. Used in sea bathing. Comfort, safety and durability combined. R. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists. MWF

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS

End of First Session Forty-first Congress—Fifty-three Nominations Not Acted On—The Eight Hour Bill—The Three Foreign Missions Allotted to Ohio—The Whisky and Tobacco Tax—Failure of Continuance of Educational Branch of Freedmen's Bureau—The Pacific Railway Settlement.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1869.

First Session of Congress Closed.

The closing hours of the first session of the Forty-first Congress were marked by less than the usual noise and turbulence. Both branches met at ten and adjourned at noon. This was, of course a great deal of excitement during the last thirty minutes in each body on the part of friends and opponents of various bills, but it is pleasant to record that there was no great amount of ill temper shown, and that as soon as adjournment had been announced the usual relations all round were easily restored. The Senate was delayed in business at first for twenty minutes by the pertinacious manner in which Mr. Edmunds insisted on the reading of the journal of yesterday, and afterward, in a manner in which Mr. Morton tried to force the giving of back pay to Southern Senators. He has been defeated on this motion over and over again, but seems to have thought he could open it through the back door, and she would be glad to get it out of the way. He was defeated, however, by talk against time.

The Business

of the two Houses was not very important, but happily there was no matter of importance pending. The House was half an hour in gathering a quorum. Mr. Banks got the floor as soon as the journal had been read, with his Cuban sympathy resolution, which took him just an hour to read, and was then disposed of by the eloquent thanks of a number of Cuban ladies and gentlemen in the gallery during his contest. A sharp contest came up on motion of Mr. Logan to suspend the rules in order to admit to a seat one of the claimants from South Carolina. At first he had few against him except Democrats, but they were enough in numbers and sharp enough in Parliamentary tactics to defeat the motion until Mr. Payne came in and protested against the attempted proceeding, when the motion to adjourn was withdrawn and things thereafter went on in the ordinary manner until the last day of the session, till noon came and a journment was declared with great clapping of hands on the part of everybody on the floor and in the galleries.

Grant at the Capitol.

The President was at the Capitol, in the usual room, with members of his Cabinet, reaching there about half past ten, and remaining till the close of the proceedings. A good many curious persons pressed around the door to get a glimpse of him as the doors occasionally opened. His accord with the majority in Congress is so hearty, that no body was worried as in past years with speculations about vetoes and signatures. He readily signed all the measures which came to him, some fifteen in number. Three were passed which did not reach him till after adjournment had been declared, and of course failed to become laws. One of them extended a patent; another provided for selecting a site on which to build a new State Department, while the third appointed Gen. Osborn, of Chicago, one of the managers of the National Fellows and Asylum.

Nominations Killed.

The adjournment of the Senate killed fifty-three nominations which were pending and unacted upon. Ashley, for the Montana Governorship, got through by barely one majority at hour o'clock. An effort was made to get into secret session to have the vote taken and killed. Among the nominations which were lost, are all the Internal Revenue appointments for Pro-lix, and one for New York City, which seem to have been held by Conkling's request in hand till night's session. Most of the persons who did not get confirmed will probably be renominated at the session beginning on Monday.

The Eight Hour Law.

The new eight hour bill did not get through Congress. It declared the purpose of the former law to be that eight hours work should have ten hours pay, and it was passed without discussion in the House last night and taken over to the Senate. Mr. Wilson tried to get it up for action, but failed.

Sherman.

The house in the back part of the city formerly occupied by Gen. Sherman has been put in complete order, and General Sherman and family will move into it on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1869.

Nominations Not Acted On.

General Prentiss, at Quincy, and General Sweitzer, at Chicago, both for Pension Agents, were among the persons who didn't get confirmed before the adjournment. The nominees for Surveyor General and Receiver and Register of Lands in Wyoming also failed of confirmation, because no law has yet been passed establishing a separate land district in that Territory. It got through the House but was not reached in the Senate.

Missions for Ohioans.

It is understood that the three missions allotted to Ohio are: Shellabarger, for Portugal; Kirk for Buenos Ayres, and Col. Markbreit, probably for Bogota.

Ohio Postmasters.

Henry Stevenson is to be appointed postmaster at Greenville, Ohio, and Jacob Smith, postmaster at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

The Foreign Appointments.

A large number of foreign appointments are expected to-morrow, and on Tuesday it is supposed that changes in the various offices will be sent in.

Freedmen's Bureau.

Among the bills which failed was one continuing the Educational Branch of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, defended it by showing an irregular use of funds, and that the title to the school property purchased with the public money was vested in private parties. The bill also carried over a million of dollars already appropriated and in the treasury, but which the Comptroller refused to pay out for the purposes for which it was intended to use it. The law which had passed the Senate was designed to release this money.

Whisky and Tobacco Tax.

The act amending the internal revenue law, which was passed on Friday and signed on Saturday, extends the bonding system without out of bond to the end of the coming June, and adds a tax of one cent per month on each gallon left in bond after the twentieth of this month. The act also makes the following sections of importance to tobacco dealers:

And be it further enacted, That any person having in his possession any manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars manufactured and sold or removed from the manufactory or from any place whatsoever, on the first day of February, A. D. 1869, or any person having in his possession cigars imported from foreign countries on the said first day of February, A. D. 1869, or withdrawn from United States bonded warehouse since said day, and on which the tax of eight dollars per thousand or upon packages as prescribed in the act to which this is an amendment, shall not have been paid, shall make out an inventory in triplicate, in tobacco, snuff and cigars, of all such goods having been complied with, and who, on the first of February, A. D. 1869, or at the time of subsequent assessment of the district within which he resides or has his place of business, that he will pay the taxes imposed by the fifth and fifth sections of the act of July 20, 1868, and who shall prior to such assessment, pay the taxes due between said first of July and the first of February, and thereupon equal to the value of stamps affixed to packages of like goods, by the assessor of Internal Revenue shall be and he is hereby authorized on appeal made to him to the value of stamps so affixed upon satisfactory evidence of the assessor that the tobacco and snuff were actually manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture, and that the cigars were so manufactured and removed, or imported and withdrawn from bonded warehouse since the first of February, and that the several rates of tax imposed on such goods by said act of July 20th, 1868, have been paid thereon, and that the assessed has all requisite compliance with the internal revenue laws by the owner of such goods, or may be satisfied in such case by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or his agents or assistants, and empowered to issue such rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this section as in the judgment he shall be deemed proper and necessary, and he may in his discretion allow assessors and assistant assessors to administer oaths in such cases, and in weighing packages, to be stamped and sold in original packages, and the rate of duty on cigars imported in bond shall be the same as on cigars imported after that date.

The Pacific Road.

The controversy between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads was settled on such terms that they will stay settled. The common terminus will be Ogden, and the last named line is to pay for and own whatever is built beyond that point by the first named. Every body here is gratified that the agreement was reached, and that the junction is named in the bill passed and signed on Saturday. Private telegrams show there remain but about fifty miles to build before the through line is completed, and this can certainly be put down during this month. The officers of the two Companies have decided that they will not have any general excursion over their line this summer, as they wish to use all rolling stock in putting the roads in the best possible conditions, and in answering the demands made upon them for freight and transportations. They have issued annual passes to members of Congress and some other persons, and invited them to choose their own time, and inspect the roads at leisure.

Future of Eight Hour Law.

The eight hour men are chagrined at the failure of their new bill giving ten hours pay for eight hours work. A meeting of delegates from the Trades' Unions and Government work shops was held here last evening, at which a report was made that the measure passed the House, and that Mr. Wilson tried hard to get it up in the Senate. The meeting seemed to think that the Secretary of War and Navy might be induced to revoke their orders reducing the wages to the eight hour standard. The delegates are going to call on these officers and the President to-morrow.

The Vote Confirming Ashley's Nomination.

The debate over the confirmation of Ashley lasted about four hours, and was of a very pointed character. Messrs. Howard, Nye, Sherman and Sumner were prominent in his favor, the last two particularly so. Those who spoke against him were Buckingham, Cameron, Conkling, Edmunds, Fessenden and Scott, Mr. Edmunds leading the opposition in a strong speech. The vote stood 21 to 20, and from a declaration then made public by absent Senators it is clear that, had the Senate been full, confirmation would have failed. The yeas are said to be as follows: Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Fenton, Howard, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Robertson, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Warner and Wilson—21. The nays—Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Davis, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, McCreery, Morton, Pratt, Ross, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Vickers, Willey.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1869.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate early this morning confirmed the following nominations: Registers of Land offices—Louis Dugal, Denver City, Colorado; Col. Albert Tibbetts, St. Peters, Minnesota; J. H. Lyman, Detroit, Michigan; Peter Amidon, Traverse City, Michigan; Jacob P. Clark, Olympic, Washington Territory; P. B. R. Pinchback, New Orleans; Charles W. Loomis, Jackson, Miss.

Register of Wills for the District of Columbia—Anson Webster.

Receivers of Public Moneys—James Statler, Dubuque City; Jas. M. Wilkinson, Marquette, Michigan; Reuben Goodrich, Traverse City, Michigan.

J. W. Furstenaw, Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee; Horace H. Houghton, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Washington Territory; Collector for New Orleans: David Noggle, Chief Justice of Arizona; Charles D. Gardner, Collector at Buffalo; J. C. Stover, Collector of Minnesota District; Jas. P. Luce, Surveyor at Louisville; Wilson Pollock, Surveyor at Memphis; Thomas H. Litchfield, Marshal for Dakota; H. W. Moulton, Marshal for Montana; Charles Mc-Dowell Pomeroy, P. Ritz, Marshal for Washington; Jos. R. Bennett, Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Horace H. Houghton, Collector for New Orleans; David Noggle, Chief Justice of Arizona; Charles D. Gardner, Collector at Buffalo; J. C. Stover, Collector of Minnesota District; Jas. P. Luce, Surveyor at Louisville; Wilson Pollock, Surveyor at Memphis; Thomas H. Litchfield, Marshal for Dakota; H. W. Moulton, Marshal for Montana; Charles McDowell Pomeroy, P. Ritz, Marshal for Washington; Jos. R. Bennett, Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Horace H. Houghton, Attorney for Wyoming; Thos. M. Brown, District Attorney for Indiana.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President this morning, while at the Capitol, signed and approved the following bills: A resolution respecting the retirement of certain officers of the Army; a joint resolution for the protection of soldiers and their heirs; a resolution extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and River Railroad; a joint resolution making San Diego, California, a port of entry; an act to extend the time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first section of twenty miles of their road; an act to amend an act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad to Portland, Oregon; an act to establish certain post roads; an act to declare and fix the rights of the Attorneys of the United States; an act authorizing the substitution of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas for the Constitutions now in force in those States; an act authorizing the admission of the Constitution of Virginia and providing for the representation of members of Congress; a resolution enabling some fifty settlers to purchase certain lands at Sioux City, Iowa, and will vacate; a resolution to print resolution for the protection of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; and for other purposes; an act to amend an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits, and for the more effectual collection of the same, and for other purposes; an act making available an appropriation for the payment of the salaries of the President's mansion; an act to discontinue Sault Ste. Marie as a port of entry in the Superior District, and to establish a port between Detroit and Cleveland; an act concerning the Attorney General.

Both the Senate and House bills for the removal of political disabilities failed.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

It is now definitely stated that Hon. J. Lothrop Motley will go to England, Governor Curtin to Russia, and General Sickles to Mexico, Governor Geary is pressing Louis W. Hall for a foreign mission, but on account of his strength, Mr. Watts will be relieved from Vienna. Mr. Sanford will stay at Brussels, Mr. Bancroft at Berlin, and Mr. Marsh as minister to Italy. John Hickman's name has been presented for a foreign appointment.

Senate Nominations.

Senate: Banks succeeded in obtaining the floor, and reported his resolution to sustain the President if he recognized the Cubans as belligerents. But objection was made to it, and General Banks had to go over it as suspended the rules. This was resisted, and three-quarters of an hour was then consumed in endeavoring to get a quorum, and finally this was obtained, and a call of the House ordered. The rules were then suspended and the resolution passed. Yeas 99, nays 49, a little sensation was created in the House by the passage of the resolution, but it was not thought to mean much.

The following members of the House voted for Gen. Banks's Cuba resolutions: Messrs. Allen, Ambler, Archer, Arnell, Axtell, Axtell, Baker, Banks, Beatty, Bingham, Blair, Boles, Boutwell, Bromberg, Broomall, Buckland, Buckley, Butler, Benn, Churchill, Cobb, Amasa Cobb, Clinton Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Dawson, Dickey, Dixon, Dockery, Donnelly, Dyer, Eckley, Ela, Ferry, Finckle, Garfield, Getz, Gillilan, Hamilton, Hart, Hay, Hill, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jencken, A. H. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelley, Kelsey, Kitchen, Lawrence, Loan, Longbridge, Lynch, Maynard, McCarthy, McGrew, Mercer, Morrill, Myers, Negley, Orth, Packard, Peters, Pomeroy, Price, Prindle, Orth, Roots, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Jno. A. Smith, W. J. Smith, Spalding, Stevens, Stokes, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Trimble, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Van Horn, Voorhees, Ward, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Whittemore, Wilson, Williams, J. T. Wilson, Winans and Wilson—96.

FAILURE OF CONFIRMATIONS, ETC.

Fifty-three nominations of various offices not having been confirmed by the Senate, expired with the adjournment of that body, and new names must be sent in for the offices or those now in possession will be nominated. All of the New York city nominations and those of C. H. Babcock, Surveyor General of Kansas, not having been confirmed, expired with adjournment. The nomination of Hon. J. M. Ashley, to be Governor of Montana, was confirmed this morning, Senators Edmunds, Fessenden and Scott, Mr. Edmunds leading the opposition in a strong speech. The vote stood 21 to 20, and from a declaration then made public by absent Senators it is clear that, had the Senate been full confirmation would have failed. The yeas are said to be as follows: Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Fenton, Howard, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Robertson, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Warner and Wilson—21. The nays—Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Davis, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, McCreery, Morton, Pratt, Ross, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Vickers, Willey.

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HARRISBURG.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The House Refuses to Consider It —Governor's Veto of Commutation Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburg's Press.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1869.

The House did no business of any interest to Western Pennsylvania to-day. The motion to consider the Senate joint resolution for final adjournment on Friday failed, and the bill being referred to a Committee cannot, even if reported on Monday, be considered before Tuesday, except by a two-thirds vote. Adjourned till Monday morning.

The Senate was not in session.

Governor Geary's reasons for vetoing the bill authorizing the Governor to commute the death penalty, are as follows:

That the bill is unnecessary, and imposes obligations and responsibilities which were never intended to rest on the Executive. It makes a legislative interference with a power that should only be practised by the Constitutions. The existing laws give the court and jury power to prevent any undue rigor. No case can be conceived of murder in the first degree, unless with all the formalities of law, which generously accord to the prisoner the benefit of the slightest doubt. The act of 1794 seems moderate, but certain penalties, and between extreme and excessive pain shamefully, but it recognizes the death penalty when necessary for public safety.

In view of the power of courts to consider all mitigating circumstances, there is no fitness in giving this additional discretion to the Governor. The law furnishes abundant security for criminals, as well as opportunities for new trials, writs of error, &c. The law owes its efficacy to the certainty of punishment, and the saddening power has itself been dreaded. This power has been always held by the people to be the subject of constitutional provisions, and laws of legislative interference. The man who to open so delicate a subject to the fluctuations of legislative will. It is unjust to the Executive to compel him to re-try every case; it is unjust to the courts and juries to expose their solemn findings to such irregular reexaminations, and to have private reviews at the request of interested parties.

The pardoning power is the highest prerogative of mercy, and should be exercised only in the last resort. Commutation is an exercise of judicial discretion, which the Governor is not competent to exercise. In accordance with the recommendations in the last Governor's message, which were simply that power be transferred from the Executive to the Courts, which had been in prison under sentence of death by the verdict of juries. For these reasons, and others, the bill is vetoed.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

The Amendatory Tax Law Passed and Signed—Removal of Spirits—The New Regulations Regarding Tobacco and Cigars.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The following is the full text of the act approved to-day to amend the act entitled "an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20th, 1868:

Be it enacted, &c., That an act entitled "an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20th, 1868, as follows, to wit: That section eight be amended so that the bonded period for distilling apparatus now in use prior to the 20th of July, 1868, and under lease, or other evidence of title from that time to the first day of January, 1869, shall be of the State to be recorded in order to be valid as the date of its execution, and that the oath to which was then, and has continued to be in litigation, or which has been executed since the 20th of July, 1868, and filed with mortgages executed and duly recorded prior to the 20th of July, 1868, shall be valid, and not affected by the fact that the law is held by the courts of any State to be void, or where the law is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be void, or other person incapable of giving consent, as required by the act of July 20, 1868, and the decision of the commissioner as provided for in said section, and that the certificate of the clerk of the county of the State to be recorded in order to be valid as the date of its execution, and that the oath to which was then, and has continued to be in litigation, or which has been executed since the 20th of July, 1868, and filed with mortgages executed and duly recorded prior to the 20th of July, 1868, shall be valid, and not affected by the fact that the law is held by the courts of any State to be void, or where the law is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be void, or other person incapable of giving consent, as required by the act of July 20, 1868, and the decision of the commissioner as provided for in said section, and that the certificate of the clerk of the county of the State to be recorded in order to be valid as the date of its execution, and that the oath to which was

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1869.

THE closing scenes of the Congressional session, what was done and what left undone, will be found reported in our dispatches, special and regular. The Senate, in pursuance of the Presidential proclamation, will meet in special session to-day, to consider Executive nominations.

THE appointment of Governor CURTIN as Minister to Russia, will be among the first sent to the Senate. There has at no time since the inauguration been any doubt concerning this appointment, it being one fixed upon before the President. It is said that Mr. MOTLEY is booked for England and Gen. SICKLES for Mexico.

THE Indian Bureau Ring has been completely broken up, and the business placed in the hands of President GRANT, who intends to call the Quakers to his aid. The policy of humanity and civilization, backed with an appropriation of $2,000,000, will be substituted for the thieving, demoralizing policy of the past. The progress of the experiment will be watched with deep interest.

THE text of the law relative to the reconstruction of Virginia and Mississippi passed during the last hours of the session of Congress, will be found in our columns to-day. It authorizes the President to submit the State Constitutions adopted by the State Conventions to the people for ratification at such time and in such manner as they may see fit. The promptness with which Congress embodied in an enactment the recommendations of the President on this subject proves the confidence entertained in his wisdom and statesmanship.

THE tax-paying, fair-dealing portion of the people of the State will thank Senator WHITE for making and the State Senate for adopting the motion to indefinitely postpone the proposition of the House to pay the illegal supernumeraries of the last named body. But the battle is not over. It was some time ago asserted that the House would not consent to adjourn until the pay of the supernumeraries was secured; and it will be seen that on Saturday that body refused to consider the question of adjournment, thus prolonging the session unnecessarily.

THE Government is preparing for a vigorous policy with reference to Cuba and of course Spain. A considerable number of American citizens are held as prisoners by the Cuban despotism. Some have been murdered, and Americans have but little security there. The naval force in the West Indies is being rapidly augmented. Orders for getting ready several iron-clad monitors, including the *Dictator* and *Canonicus*, were given towards the close of last week. The country will rest satisfied that every question growing out of the Cuban revolution will be wisely and promptly treated.

PRESIDENT GRANT some time since offered the Mexican mission to Gen. SICKLES, who hesitates to accept, although the President is disposed not to take no for an answer. Gen. SICKLES is a positive man, and not a novice in diplomacy, for which he has many rare qualities. Regarding Mexico, the President is understood to entertain some positive notions, which his desire to overcome General SICKLES's disinclination sufficiently indicates. It is understood that unless assured that something more than the usual duties of the representative of the United States in Mexico is contemplated, Gen. SICKLES will persist in declining the office.

In some instances the administration has been sadly imposed upon in appointing men to office. In New York, one proves to be a regular swindler. He was recommended by a distinguished millionaire who appears not to have known what was his real character. Another is hung up in the Senate on the charge of having defrauded a widow and reduced her to poverty. Other cases have come to light—all of which go to prove the necessity of a thorough reform in the civil service, whereby not only deception like that here instanced will be prevented, but the scarcely less reprehensible practice of Congressmen using the patronage of the Government to advance their own interests, pecuniarily and politically, will be broken up. Under the present system this is next to impossible.

THE Cuban resolutions of Mr. BANKS passed the House of Representatives but failed in the Senate Mr. WILSON preventing a vote by talking against time. It is not improbable that the administration desired their failure, as not calculated to improve the cause of Cuban independence in this country and liable to embarrass the policy on which the President and his advisers are understood to agree. Not Cuba alone must be taken into account. We have relations with other countries, and other questions present themselves in the management of the Government. It is not to be doubted that the administration will pursue the course of even-handed justice, and at the same time evince all the sympathy which a people struggling for independence have a right to expect, consistent with our obligations as a member of the family of nations.

IF Spain is not about entering on a period of still greater disorder and upheaval, then we are to witness a marked exception to all experience. The revolution there was as much for an idea as the people were capable of. In pursuing it, a sincerer and a more intelligent devotion to republican liberty was manifested than we had any right to expect. It is not in the nature of things that they should tamely submit to be re-manded to a condition not much if any better than that against which they rebelled. Such a purpose Prim and his associates evidently harbor and intend to carry into execution. Unless the liberty loving portion of the Spanish people quietly submit, a conflict more serious than any that has yet occurred may be safely predicted. The present movement is evidently in the hands of leaders who do not have the sympathy of the people, and who are not likely to have a long lease of power, although having the army and navy in their hands, for the moment their plans may succeed. There are many reasons for looking to Spain for stirring events before long.

We are getting on. We learn fast. We yield to what is inevitable with becoming grace. Negro soldiers gave us a shock from which we have scarcely recovered when emancipation, wholly and at once, struck us with a death-like chill. This was scarcely recovered from when negro suffrage was proposed and accomplished, not, however, without giving us the shakes, which had not entirely subsided when negro office holding became a fixed thing; and we are now in a state of relapse into which it threw us. We shall recover however. The Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, in the person of a negro, named Dunn, has for weeks been received on the floor of both branches of Congress, where he has been treated as though his skin was white. A gentleman of wealth, culture and elegant manners, color is the only peg to hang an objection on; and that is so short and feeble that it is of little account. Should a negro make his appearance with credentials entitling him to a seat in Congress, it is probable we should survive. In fact, there is nothing more likely, and we shall yet live to wonder that we ever made such a fuss about "the nigger."

BY a resolution of the House of Representatives, the Committee of Ways and Means, or such sub-committee as they may designate, are authorized during the recess of Congress to make examination and revision of the tariff laws, and to make investigations of laws and regulations relative to custom houses and bonded warehouses; and are authorized to examine witnesses, take testimony, and sit during recess for the purposes of such examination, and at such times and places as they may deem advisable, and the committee are directed to report by bill or otherwise on the second Monday of the next session. The committee will proceed at once to overhaul the New York Custom House, in furtherance of their duty, preparatory to proceeding to San Francisco and Oregon to examine into the resources, capabilities and requirements of the Pacific. The committee are composed of the following gentlemen: ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio; SAMUEL HOOPER, of Massachusetts; WM. B. ALLISON, of Iowa; HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee; WM. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; JAS. BROOKS, of New York; AUSTIN BLAIR, of Michigan; DENNIS MCCARTHY, of New York; SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, of Illinois. A contemporary well remarks that, "as these gentlemen represent all interests and parties, there is little doubt that the result of their labors will greatly facilitate the designs of the Executive, and establish a tariff which will not be subject to those fluctuations and uncertainties which have done so much to unsettle our domestic industries."

THE GALLOWS AS A REFORMER.

Philadelphia has done a good deal of hanging of late. In fact, Pennsylvania at large has been pretty busy in that line. If the gallows possesses half the efficacy claimed for it, murders ought to cease and this sort of thing end altogether. But the prospect of this bloody business giving out is not flattering. On the contrary, the gallows appears to belong to the order of monstrosities that thrive on that on which it feeds. In other words, we are having proof to which no one can close his eyes, that hanging is no cure for murder at all; and there is just enough in our experience to suggest to thoughtful men that it is barely possible that hanging is something that accords so fully with the baser quality of human nature as to stimulate that from which all murders proceed. At any rate, the community of Philadelphia appear to be not much struck with either the beauty or good influence of the gallows; and pretty much everybody appears to be speaking out concerning it with a loathing, which, if the gallows really be the sacred thing which some claim it is, argues badly for them. We know not how many hangings will work a revolution in the public mind, but we are confident that the more exhibitions there are of men being while protesting—not with bravado, but with humbleness and humility—their innocence, the community becomes, stirred deeper and deeper, and the death Penalty becomes more odious. With the exhibitions and monitions attending the exit of TWITCHELL and EATON, Philadelphia should rest in that security which an improved moral condition only can impart; for if one half of what is claimed for the gallows be true, the community where it has the most business ought to be in the most improving way. Unluckily for the argument, the opposite appears to be the fact; and after all it is most likely that we now have additional reasons for expecting shortly another murderer in the place of TWITCHELL, who so disgustingly "cheated the gallows." It seems that something like this is expected, for we have the *Press* saying:

> "And now that the law has been both vindicated and executed, society should thunder whenever one of these murderers appears for the purpose of evading the full penalty of the law. Every effort which allows prevarication and delay should be frowned down, and every one who is guilty of unjustifiably delaying the execution of the law should be made to feel the public censure, and if we are forced to it, we must act in accordance with the spirit of the times. Was any one ever hanged in Philadelphia? Why force the people of both sexes and all ages to witness executions, when the sight of those who hangers would have been clean of his sentence?"

Just so. There is need of reformation in preparing culprits for hanging. As Philadelphia has several on hand, and as the business is growing in spite of the good influence of the "institution," the preparatory business should be brought into something like a decent system, and we hope that the subject will engage the attention of those who see in the gallows so much to defend and admire. On the whole, we give them joy at the effect which every new execution has on the public mind.

THE Spaniards do not pause in their labors of firing indiscriminately into promiscuous crowds in Havana. Their patriotism carries them still greater lengths. They conduct their naval affairs upon a broad principle, boarder, if anything, than the bloody transactions recorded by Dulce's administration on the Island. In their efforts to capture the crew of the privateer Commodorita, they landed a number of vessels at the Berry Islands and ransomed them in search of the crew. The Nassau papers pronounce the action of the Spanish naval officers a declaration of war against England. It seems that the Spanish officers, disgusted at the escape of the crew of the privateer, commenced firing upon an English schooner, which they afterwards boarded, embodying themselves in such a manner as to make it appear that the vessel they were fired to one, and the schooner examined, the English Lion could do nothing but growl. Should such a case as another occur, John will overlook the affront put upon him in invading his territory, and firing upon his vessels, or proceed to such measures as are usually dealt with the Chinese. The *Nassau Herald* says:

> "We have said that this outrage on the part of the Spanish gunboats is an act of war on our Bridge, and we repeat it. We warn the British merchant that if he sends his goods to Nassau, for re-shipment for Her Majesty's Second West India regiment on board, it affords us the highest satisfaction to inform the merchant that they will be received in the fullest sense of the term, and that we have not the least fear in the world but that the 2d will fling with impunity of to incorporate any friends who may have sought our protection."

THE Chicago *Republican* wants to know how suspended officer can get back to the office to which he was appointed unless the President is willing. It proceeds to dissect the new Tenure of Office law. The first section provides for the suspension of an officer during the recess, and the nomination of his successor. In case the Senate should reject the appointment, the President shall "forthwith" nominate some body else. Clearly not. As the second section deeply provides for the nomination of a second person, in case the Senate should reject the first, the latter does that reinstate any body. And if the suspended officer can't be reinstated by the operation of the law thus far, he is placed in the position of Mr. Wilkins Micawber, with the certainty that so long as he waits, he does not starve, until the adjournment of Congress drops him back in his old place like a bad shilling. This, in brief, is the view presented by the *Republican*, and one that seems to be correct.

THE cause of the principal sources of grievance which the Cuban Government has against the United States to-day is found in the ordinary immigration of the French Canadians to the States. In spite of all the inducements held out to these, the Kanucks continue to push their fortunes in shoals, and just at a time when their services are needed to develop the country. The authorities have appealed to Parliament, tried divers means during the past three or four years to induce immigration to Canada, and now have the melancholy sadness of perceiving their labors unprofitable. The cure for all this is very simple. If we were interested we would apply it. We are not, but that need not prevent our mentioning the prescription, when is contained in the magic words—annexation plaster.

GEN. DULCE is contributing largely to the cause of the Cubans apparently without knowing it. The manner in which the execution of Francisco Leon and Augustina Medina was ordered on the 9th inst., was a most striking illustration of Dowing dragon's teeth as the history of the nineteenth century affords. The vast concourse of spectators present required an example which would crush forever all sympathy with the insurgents. Somehow, the proceedings failed to produce this effect. Some of the spectators could not repress their sentiments of shame and horror at the cold blooded ferocity of the volunteers, upon which the ever valient Spaniards faced about and fired into the crowd, killing and wounding a number of innocent people. Cuba has the material to make a first-class Inquisition.

THE Broad Street Railroad track, Philadelphia, though put down according to law, was never accepted according to public opinion and the city fathers. Its removal by all means known to an indignant people has for some time been threatened, and it has finally been done. Readers will remember the City Council's peaceful effort. The Mayor, who was at the Academy of Music at the time, signed it quicker than wink. Soon was the word; and before anybody knew it an army having picks and crowbars were at work tearing up the tracks, citizens awaking in the morning to discover how a railroad can be made to vanish in a night.

A GOOD deal of regret is expressed that Twitchell escaped the gallows by poisoning himself—in other words, that he and not the hangman took his life. So far as the community is concerned, what is the odds which killed him, so long as he was killed? Self-murder is doubtless a great crime. Twitchell not having committed that crime when his life, how could he impart it to another, or how does it happen that an indefinite number of persons may take away that which no single person has a right to touch, and which when taken can never be restored?

A DISPATCH from St. Louis informs us that Frank Blair is *not* engaged in fitting out a Cuban expedition; that he is spending a quiet time with his residence, and has no filibustering properties in his head. Perhaps this is all true, but it is more than could have been said for Frank a year ago. He was not only full of filibustering projects, but given greatly to the vulgar habit of boasting of them.

GOV. HOFFMAN, of New York, is winning golden opinions by his stern resistance of the corrupt legislation. The veil is general in the States, and public opinion is becoming awakened to the necessity of supplying the necessary checks by constitutional reforms and the elections of Governors who will do their duty without fear or favor.

THE text of the law relative to whisky and tobacco, as signed by the President, is here with published. It is of much importance to persons trading in those articles.

THE Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company have changed the name of the road to the Kansas Pacific, thereby conveying some idea where and what the road is.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Rothschild's heirs evidently believe that a man has no business to let property go out of his family. They refuse to pay to legatees out of the family the sums, petty in comparison with the whole estate, which the baron willed to them.

It has been said that Secretary Cox is a Swedenborgian. The *New Jerusalem Messenger* learns through inquiry, that although he may have read Swedenborg's works, and expressed a certain admiration of them, his religious convictions are rather those of the Unitarians.

The will of Mrs. Jane Turner, who died recently at Rising Sun, Indiana, has been admitted to probate. After giving about $25,000 in legacies to her relatives, she bequeaths $10,000 to Wabash College; to the city of Rising Sun, for the relief of the poor exclusively in that place, $1,000; to the Methodist and Old School Presbyterian Churches in Rising Sun, $500 each. The remainder of her property goes to her brother for life, with Indiana Asbury University as residuary legatee.

The old saying that there is always a British man-of-war within twenty-four hours' sail of any place is verified in Cuba. Two or three British schooners engaged in the sponge business have been roughly overhauled among the Bahamas, and now the Captain-General of Havana has the cheerful prospect of three British men-of-war, one of which is iron-clad, lying in his harbor and enforcing the British consul's demand for reparation.

L. H. Doyle, of Doylestown, Columbia county, has sent to the Portage *Register* samples of wheels found in the artesian well being drilled at that place by the railroad company, at a depth of one hundred and eighty feet, embedded in a solid rock; also, samples of stone coal found at a depth of two hundred and eighty feet, the stratem being about six inches in thickness.

The difficulties of those who have to bear applications from office-seekers is illustrated by a reply given by the newly appointed collector of New York to one who wished an appointment as weigher. "You can appreciate my position," said Mr. Grinnell to his friend, "when you hear I have received applications for the position of weigher from eight hundred and forty-nine persons, and yet there are only fifteen weighers to be appointed."

The miniature ship Red, White and Blue, recently brought back to New York from England, is matched for another trip across the ocean with the life-raft called the Nonpareil. Reversing the usual order of the voyage, which the last into port is to be considered the winner—thus giving crews provocation to starve to death, if they should be spared from shipwreck.

Scientific discovery has destroyed another of our most popular ti cories. Hemlock, to which Socrates and Phocion were said to owe their death, is pronounced by eminent toxicologists to be no poison at all. Sixty grains of the tincture of hemlock were recently administered to a young woman without any apparent effects, and a person after a dose of twenty-four grains of the pure juice of the leaves of the hemlock only experienced a slight nauseating numbness which passed off after a hearty meal. From further experiments it appears that the common hemlock is neither a poison nor even a medicinal remedy. What the ancients called hemlock was doubtless the *cicuta virosa*, L. which is, in fact, a most poisonous plant.

A man named Desjardins has just been liberated from the Paris jail, who is renowned in the annals of rascality, having been taken and sentenced no less than thirty-eight times before the various tribunals of correctional police in that country, for acts of knavery. It is calculated that he has passed very nearly sixty out of his eighty-nine years in different prisons, and the number of years he has escaped detection for ten times as many offenses as he has been punished for.

A man named Fay aimed a revolver directly at his forehead while walking on Twenty-sixth street in New York the other day, pulled the trigger, and the next moment the bullet, instead of penetrating the skull, fell upon the pavement as flat as a penny. Fay is not a juggler, but his frontal bone must be a curiosity. The shot merely shocked him.

The price of a balloon passage from New York to Europe is fixed at two hundred and fifty dollars, and a plucky French aronaut, M. Godard, who will make the trip this month, says he has already one hundred applications for passage.

Ida Lewis, who rescued the Fort Adams sailors on Monday last, in Newport harbor, is not a young girl twenty-four years of age, yet is the ninth or tenth instance in which she has rescued persons from drowning or extreme peril. The only acknowledgment she has thus far received has been a number of complimentary letters and requests for her picture.

One of the insane in the Raleigh, N. C., Asylum, recently visited the Legislature. Upon his return, the superintendent asked him what he thought of it. Relapsing into his usual melancholy for a moment he looked up and said: "Well, I think they are a branch of this establishment."

In 1867 the total population of the Island of Cuba amounted to 1,720,000 souls, of whom 764,000 were whites and 656,000 were colored. Of the colored population, 230,000 are designated as of the free class, including under this head, besides the freemen of negro blood, a large number of Chinese.

Advices from various parts of South Carolina say there was a severe frost on Monday night, and that the injury to fruits and gardens are quite serious. But from the news of the 6th it is evident the danger is passed, and peaches in part have shared a like fate.

It is said that some time between the 15th of May and the 1st of June, A. G. McGraw, the reporter and newspaper correspondent, will start from Sacramento with a wheelbarrow and will cross the continent from New York to San Francisco on a two-wheeled velocipede, in competition with another well-known journalist of the latter city. This promising young gentleman on Broadway is understood to be Mr. McGraw's backer to any extent.

We seem likely to have a literary delegation abroad. Mr. Bancroft is our Minister at Berlin; Mr. Motley at Florence; Mr. Motley seems to go to England; Frank Moore goes as Secretary of Legation to Paris; and now it is said that Lowell wants to go to Vienna, and Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, to Madrid. Which says that literature is just honored in this country?

Anthony Trollope says American women are fever and pretty, but exigeant and hard. They are nothing—neither you nor themselves—and talk with as much facility as if they were men.

One of the largest bankers in New York was, for the last five years, kept $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 in convertible shape, for the purpose of buying United States 5.20 bonds at 89 cents on the dollar; being convinced that this was a good investment. And if the succeeded officer can't be reinstated by the operation of the law thus far, he is placed in the position of Mr. Wilkins Micawber, with the certainty that so long as he waits, he does not starve, until the adjournment of Congress drops him back in his old place like a bad shilling. This, in brief, is the view presented by the *Republican*, and one that seems to be correct.

A Square Meal in Nevada.

A traveler to the White Pine river in Nevada, thus portrays one's experience: At one station the party halted for a square meal. There was a tent, and in it a huge kettle of coffee and a camp oven. After waiting a few minutes, the landlord came to the door and shouted out, "room for four." One unfortunate went in with three other men and they knelt around a flat box, which the hotel keeper had turned down on the ground. On the top were four tin plates and four knives and forks. Each in was a dirty black biscuit and an egg. The coffee and eggs were good, but the biscuit were so good on the outside, that is, the eater had to choose between two evils—dirt over the top crust, though under it, half raw dough, or cream cake, perfectly soft inside. The hungry men tore off the crust, and after blowing and rubbing it to get the alkaline deposit off it down with a gusto and torrents of strong coffee. The inside masses of dough were offered to each man's basin. When the men had finished their meal, and while they were yet kneeling, the host put his soul broad and greasy hand over the box and spoke: "Eight dollars, if you please." Each paid. Plump went the silver into his pouchy pocket, and pop went the four men from their sack into the oven. As soon as a new crust was baked over them, eggs cooked, and the basins refilled with coffee. Four more men then knelt down, ate off the crust, rejected the rest of the dough for another basing, and paid their dollar each for the meal. It was calculated that one more stage load of customers would finish the biscuits and put the landlord to the trouble of kneading a new batch.

The Fatal Effects of Painting—Girls Beware.

No one can ride or walk through the fashionable portion of New York city, attend any place of amusement, or go to any evening party, without becoming aware of the horrible fact that many women, of whom better things might be expected, have fallen into the pernicious habit of applying to their skins the enamels which, under various attractive names, are advertised and sold in all parts of the land.

Not only faded faces, but countenances so young, plump and pretty in outline that they need in their natural condition be quite attractive, are lacquered over with an unnatural polish of gaudy paint, covering everything with an ore might imagine if a china doll were exhibited with consumption.

This practice is as pernicious as it is disgusting—the seeds of death or paralysis being hidden in a very few applications of the vile mixtures, which are supposed to be not only innocent, but also to possess the virtues of the un-flowered rose leaf and the lily petal.

Some who use them will suddenly have a severe illness; and before a private warning from the family physician, will cease the use of the cause of their disorder, and recovering, go through life with an extremely bad complexion, as a reminder of their folly.

Others will drop suddenly, with their features twisted to one side, and perhaps deprived of the use of their limbs. Others will die outright, but no one guessing why. These effects no particular person cannot be calculated. What the end is no human being can say. They kill another night. The only safety is in having nothing to do with any of these baleful "preparations."—*New York Ledger*.

SOME persons at Cleveland, of very small means, have adopted a plan for securing homes, independence, and for their heirs, and are carrying it into successful practice. They organized an emigrant association for the purpose of combining their small means and purchasing and settling a large tract of Western lands. They have secured 20,000 acres—nearly a whole township—in Saline county, Kansas, and the first colony left Cleveland on the 15th inst. Others will follow the other day to commence settlement. The women were chiefly left behind until shelters should be provided for them. The plan should give promise of something to eat. Another detachment will go forward in May.

THE latest development in the warfare of Fisk, Jr., upon the Union Pacific Railroad is the discovery of a stiff five million dollar mortgage, which is credited to the private account of a clerk of Mr. Durant's, Mr. Receiver Tweed thinks it curious that a clerk should have such a balance, and yet more curious that he should draw checks upon it whenever the Union Pacific wanted money. Whereupon Barnard's bowels being stirred is invoked, and the prompt injunction issues. The Pacific Railroad gentlemen must keep their money out of this town if they wish to retain control of it. They might have known as much when this litigation began. Served 'em right.—*Professor*.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Its Progress, Present Condition and Prospect.

A review of the situation in Cuba as it is understood at Washington, is summed up as follows: The best proof, however, is found in the steady progress of the revolution itself. Since its inception it has received not one serious defeat, but on the contrary has daily enlarged its active boundaries and more seriously imperilled the Spanish rule. The Provisional Government of Cuba is at this moment master of at least three-fifths of the entire area of the Island; it commands all the interior lines of communication within this revolutionized territory; it threatens the control of the Spaniards over the remaining two-fifths; it has confined the troops operating against them chiefly to the seaboard and to the walls of a few principal towns; it has an organized semi-military Government whose authority is readily and seriously respected by the people; it has to-day an army of over 40,000 men in the field, and could easily double that number if in possession of arms and proper equipments. So much the Revolution has gratified its original purpose. It has in reality done much more, for from the earliest it has aimed at the complete overthrow of Spanish dominion and full enfranchisement of all its citizens as its purpose. The moral value of this gratified feeling has been immense, for there is another notable feature in the success so far achieved. It is that it has been gained by the utmost unaided exertions of the people themselves, in spite of all reports, there has been but very slight aid given from the outside, either from our shores or other of the neighboring States. A few small cargoes of arms have been run in by regular and irregular, carried forward under organized direction, and with a definite policy to guide. The Provisional Government, of which Cespedes is the known chief, has been everywhere recognized by the Cubans. Whatever differences and jealousies may have existed, and it is presumable there have been such, they have never been allowed to impede the patriotic work. At the present moment the entire Eastern Department, with the exception of the seaports, and two or three interior places of importance, like Puerto Principe, are controlled by the Republicans. About one-third of the Western Department is also really held by them. The Spanish forces being confined to the Cinco Villas (five towns) of Remedios, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sagua la Grande, and Trinidad. According to authentic information received here, the Patriot forces are distributed as follows: In the Bayamo and Mayari section the last named place is now the seat of the Provisional Government; Gen. Cespedes has under his control and that of his immediate second-in-command, Major General Donato del Marmol, about 12,000 men. This force could easily be doubled or trebled if arms were attainable. In the upper portion of the Oriental Department Quesada is operating with about 11,000 men, of whom one and the larger column in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe, under the immediate direction of Quesada, is quite well equipped. In the Cinco Villas district the patriots have a force of about 15,000 men, a considerable portion of which is tolerably well armed. Every week reaches them large supplies of arms and ammunition in the last named region one of the principal generals is Puello, a Dominican mulatto, who fought with considerable credit against the Spaniards in 1861-62.

THE SOUTH.

What the People Say—The Past, Present and Future.

Mr. Medill, in his letter to the Chicago *Tribune* from New Orleans, gives a good deal of very interesting information. His last is a review of the past and present, socially and politically, of Louisiana. In his letter he says: Whatever their feelings may have heretofore been, the native population now proclaim the strongest desire for Northern immigration. The call for Northern labor, skill and capital is loud, and apparently sincere. They deny that the Northern ladies will be treated with disrespect or neglect, or in any way made uncomfortable or unhappy, or that Northern men will be proscribed or ostracised. "Come with your trunks instead of carpet bags, and we will give you a cordial welcome, is what I hear wherever I go; and I really think they are sincere, more or less, in these declarations. For they are ready to admit that reconstruction is, and must be, adjusted upon the terms which the North prescribes, and that there is nothing left for them but in the inevitable and reconcile themselves to the new order of things.

The South is now conquered and peace has replaced war; prosperity will replace poverty, and happiness will replace misery. There are many sources and magnificent opportunities for workers and capitalists, and the former of these are wholly inadequate to cultivate this country. They are beginning to work well, and it is the universal testimony that they work for wages. The whites are beginning to work for the first time in their lives. Idleness, being disreputable, is considered disgraceful or unbecoming. I can hear the boast on all sides that the laboring class of whites are more to be relied on in case of riot and corn without the help of negroes than with it. They say they will be better used by and to voters. And I must make another observation in this connection, that there is more kind and considerate feeling manifested against the 2,000 non-voting blacks of Chicago than exists in New Orleans against the 80,000 enfranchised colored people.

THE LUMBER REGIONS.

The Rafting Season Commenced. The Amount Ready for Shipment.

The Brookville, Pa., *Republican* of the 7th inst., says: On Wednesday last the rise in the Clarion river was such that our lumbermen commenced running their lumber, and during Thursday and Friday a large run was made, all the available pilots being employed. As up to our knowledge no lumber had been started to a point, nearly all the rafts started arriving safely at the river. The cold snap of saturday checked up running pretty effectually, and we do not expect to see much more work getting in the remainder of the stock waiting on the banks of the creeks. From all the indications, we are led to believe that this Brookville district will turn out a full amount of lumber ready for market. It is in good shape, the rafting facilities are good, the floods and the early season will prevent the banks from being flooded and the prices rule high for lumber unless ruin.

The Warren, Pa., *Ledger* says: We have already had a number of rafts of lumber run from Tionesta to Tidioute, which makes a total of all twenty millions feet; but we have learned that the rafting season has not yet fairly set in, and we have no doubt the present season will turn out fully two millions feet more than the last spring, as follows: Kinnenguilla, 5,000 feet of boards; L. Norton to Kane, 2,000,000; Kane, 2,000,000; spring creek and Columbus, 2,000,000. Besides 500,000 shingles at Garland, and 1,000,000 at Spring Creek. Here, then, we have 6,000,000 of rafts on the Brokenstraw, to be added to our former figures of 20,000,000, which forms a total of 26,000,000 for the spring business alone. This must be more than half the product for the year. The largest bankers in New York estimate 50,000,000 along the river and the Brokenstraw.

One of the Old Stock.

The late Earl of Glasgow was a lovely specimen of an aristocrat, by all accounts, and something superior to the late Marquis of Waterford in the matter of devility. An English journal relates the following story of the noble old Earl, who was gathered to his fathers at the ripe age of eighty-six, after drinking butts of wine and brandy, and devoting unusual care to his hounds, which fed from silver plates on tender mutton chops, biscuit, toast, egg and sherry, while thousands of the poor around him grovelled and died for lack of the common necessaries of life.

"This man had an income of seventy thousand per annum, the better portion of which he spent in gambling and horse-racing. He was a heavy drinker and a perfect glutton, and withal a person of violent temper, passionate in the extreme, and, in fact, possessed every vice in the whole category, coupled with barely one redeeming virtue. Here is an announcement related in soberly paper, showing the arbitrary and selfish character of the man, and which passed without comment. He thought a golden plover was the finest dish in the world, and he would have it on any individual, and he was ever ready to apply it as a test of the worth of his friends. If a man was known at York, from the first hour wind-on into the last, to have sent the Earl a plover, he was the object his only answer was, 'Dine with me.' But him down in the hill."

There was a scene in the drama of Eaton's execution that we as yet have had no authority for in the Noachic, Mosaic, Lenitical or other code, but which, nevertheless, appears to be about of a piece of the entire performance, it is briefly recorded by a reporter as follows:

> At ten o'clock the bells of the Church of the Holy Ghost were discovered, by his former companions of the gallows, to be tolling for Twitchell. "Now that's the time for mercy," he remonstrated with the sheriff, when the battery was first applied, the heart beat was distinctly visible, and the pulse was counted by them. This fact is to be regarded as disgraceful to the drama—true to the feelings of the friends of the late lamented. Twitchell died hard. It was a horrible scene in the horrible events of the day.

We are inclined to think that is too easily shocked. Having described the hanging, he had no right to speak of the electrical experiments as "disgraceful," unless he is prepared to confess that from beginning to end the proceeding was not only disgraceful but barbarous, and a sad commentary on our civilization.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an important law relative to the admission of the insane into asylums. Under it the certificate of two physicians, who must swear to the facts concerned in it, and whose character must be vouched for by the magistrate before whom they testify, is necessary to place any person in an asylum for the insane. It is also made a misdemeanor, under this act, to prevent any person having with his or her charge, and any judge is obliged to issue a writ of habeas corpus, on the complaint of any person that a party is unjustly restrained of his liberty by the keeper of an insane hospital. There are other good points in this act, equally useful and important in the new law which will recommend it to the people. It provides that any officer or physician of a hospital for the insane, who fulfills the requirements of this act, shall not be liable to damages at the suit of a patient.

The New York *Sun*, alluding to Senator Sprague's last Senatorial speech says: "The Oddsley is inferior to the liad. Paradise Lost is much greater than Paradise Regained. Mr. Sprague is not without famous models. He must be rich enough for such ambition as he. Success is what he needs in order to become President, and his failure on Thursday was a serious mistake." To which the *Times* says: "When a man has achieved a reputation for originality, he should never go back on himself." How is it, then, when there is virtually nothing to go back on?

The following statement of the agricultural products of the Territory of Colorado for 1868, compiled from the *Rocky Mountain News*, was published in this column on the 31st inst., and is pronounced by accredited to the Territory of Montana:

Products.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	501,901	$1,008,867 39
Corn	555,430	500,973 00
Oats, barley, &c	462,105	554,526 00
Potatoes and miscellaneous	462,894	369,670 00
Hay and dairy products	.....	250,000 00
Total	.....	$2,683,340 39

TRUSTWORTHY reports relative to the crop prospects from nearly every part of the country unanimously represent that the winter wheat is not only safe, but in a good thrifty condition, and at this late day we may consider it safe beyond any ordinary danger. It is noteworthy that the usual ordinary ominous reports of extensive winter killing do not as usual reach us this season, and from this fact alone we might be led to anticipate a prosperous and healthy condition of the growing wheat crop.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTHAM

WATCHES.

Attention is called to the very fine Watch known as the 'A. plate 16 size, manufactured by the American Watch Company, of Waltham.

These Watches are the finest specimens of American made Watches now offered to the public, and are unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time keepers.

We keep also for sale a full line of the full-plate Watches made at Waltham, which we warrant to be thoroughly reliable timepieces, and in view of the quality, variety and finish, the best Watches now offered at similar prices in this market.

J. B. McFADDEN & CO.,

MWF MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

H. R. BEESON'S

PHŒNIX HYDRAULIC CEMENT

WARRANTED.

☞Capacity of our Mills equal to any demand. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Principal Office—UNIONTOWN, PA.

CHAS. B. LEECH,

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 118 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COOK STOVES.

THE "MODEL COOK,"

The only first-class Cook Stove ever offered in Pittsburgh. The Oven is large and thoroughly ventilated and the Grate arranged to shake and dump in a manner that prevents the escape of dust or ashes into the room. Can be heated for baking in 15 minutes.

The "DICTATOR" bakes bread like a brick oven, and burns bituminous coal as clean as the hard coal.

MITCHELL, STEVENSON & CO.,

194 LIBERTY STREET.

REMOVED.

The undersigned have Removed their

Drug and Prescription Store

To the new and handsome three-story Building,

172 WYLIE STREET

Between Elm and Logan streets,

Where they are prepared to Compound Prescriptions and furnish all articles usually kept in a first-class drug store.

Thankful for the patronage they have heretofore enjoyed from their friends and patrons, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, pledging ourselves in the future, as in the past, to merit their favor.

Respectfully,

CHARLES ABEL & CO.

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR FRUIT BISCUIT,

LEMON BISCUIT,
SPICED JUMBLES,
CREAM CRACKERS,
AND GINGER SNAPS.

Bakery, 91 Liberty St.,

And for Sale by all Grocers in the City and Country.

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS.

L. L. DAVIS'

Adjustible Spirit Level and Plumb

Patented in the United States, March, 1867; Also in France and England.

UNEQUALED

In Accuracy and Simplicity.

There are five sizes, from 6 inches to 30 inches in length. The 6, 12, 18 and 24 are constructed with Iron Stocks. They also have 21 and 30 inches with Wood Stocks, handsomely and strongly mounted and with an Adjustable Center of the same style as the Iron Stocks. All the Levels are of the best material and workmanship in all parts, and are thoroughly adjusted and tested in every case. They have been universally pronounced to be the MOST ACCURATE, CONVENIENT and TASTEFUL LEVEL EVER BROUGHT OUT, and will supply a want long felt by all classes of Mechanics. The price places them within the reach of every one having use for either a Level, Plumb or Inclinometer.

The price for these Levels are as follows:

6 inch, price	$6 00
12 " "	6 50
18 " "	7 00
24 " "	7 50
30 inch, price	8 00

FOR SALE BY

JAS. BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

ALSO, AGENT FOR

GROSSKOPF'S

Famous Magic Linen Marker

The Greatest Novelty in the World.

HOFF'S

Malt Extract.

Great Reduction in Price.

QUALITY AND PROPERTIES UNIMPAIRED.

A Delightful Nutritious Beverage.

A Pleasant Tonic and Stimulant.

A Substitute for Ale and Alcoholic Drinks.

A Strengthener for the Debilitated,

[Especially Nursing Mothers.]

A certain Remedy for Disorders of the THROAT CHEST, LUNGS and STOMACH.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

JOS. S. PEDERSEN,

2½ Murray street, New York.

Sole Agent for U. S. and British Provinces of N. A.

MWF

NEW PATENT

Barrel Roller or Truck.

Through Letters Patent to us granted, we would call the attention of Merchants, Manufacturers, Steamboatmen, Mill Owners, Lumbermen, all Railroads and Stations men generally, to this new and useful invention, by which all kinds of barrels, Casks or Kegs can be handled and rolled, pushed or pulled in any direction, with great facility and ease, thereby saving time, labor, and doing the work with clean hands.

We offer for sale the right for Allegheny, Butler, County and City Rights. Every business house needs it.

WEAVER & JONES,

No. 4 Duquesne way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANTHRACITE COAL

The BRADDOCK'S FIELD COAL COMPANY has this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Pittsburgh, for the sale of their celebrated coal, suitable for the sale of the Coal of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Anthracite Coal and Transportation Company. Parties in want of a superior quality of Anthracite Coal from Eastern Mines, will call on or address

GENERAL OFFICE AND YARD, corner of Anderson street and P., V. & C. Railway, Allegheny city.

BRANCH OFFICE AND YARD, Liberty, opposite Sixteenth street.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, Box 587, Pittsburgh.

J. INGHAM & SONS.

Superintendent Pennsylvania and Ohio Anthracite Coal and Transportation Company. No. 114 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low-est Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 10, 1869.

There are no features in our local money market at the close of the week differing from what it has been throughout the week. We do not hear of many complaints on account of the prevailing closeness in the discount market, probably because borrowers have concluded that the "squeeze" will soon be over. The Controller of the Currency has not intimated any time at which he will call for a statement from the national banks, but as the first Monday of the present month is the conclusion of the first quarter of the present year, and would have been the date of the report under the old law, it is probable that a call will be made before many days.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing house, for the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1869:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 5	$728,187 32	$87,384 50
April 6	585,789 16	107,291 03
April 7	678,855 73	91,009 73
April 8	526,862 28	93,435 74
April 9	561,148 77	99,573 73
April 10	519,587 58	90,214 76
Total	$3,301,560 64	$511,909 69

—The advance in Government bonds was well maintained. Jay Cooke & Co. say that the German houses were the largest buyers, and the demand was well distributed throughout the list. 62s have become so scarce in the market that any effort to buy them will run up, and to-day we quote sales at 120⅞. There has been a good borrowing demand, and the bonds have loaned flat. We notice also a good inquiry for 5-20s for and within the last few days large amounts have been shipped to Europe.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
1881's, 6's	119¾	119⅝
1862, 5-20's	113¾	113⅝
1864, 5-20's	113⅝	113½
1865, 5-20's old	113⅝	113½
1865, 5-20's new	113⅝	113½
1867, 5-20's	113⅝	113½
1868	113⅝	113½
10-40's	108½	108¾
Currency 6's	119½	119½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	April 9.	April 10.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	132¼	132⅝	⅜	
U. S. 6's, 1881	119¾	119⅝		⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113½	113½		
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	113⅝	113⅝		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113⅝	113⅝		
U. S. 10-40s	108½	108⅝		
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1865, 113⅝				
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1867, 113⅝				
U. S. 5-20s, new issue, 1868, 113⅝				

—Gold shows a good deal of speculative activity, mainly owing to the efforts of the larger holders to turn to account the present scarcity of coin on the market. Leading rates have ranged from 1-32 to 5-16 ₰ cent. ₰ day for "carrying." A good deal of "short" gold has been covered within the last two or three days; but, at present prices, new contracts are put out quite freely, and the "short" interest is perhaps as great as before the advance in lending rates. The current "short" sales are predicated upon the anticipated effect of arrivals of gold from Europe and the payment of the May interest.

—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company during the month of March ult., and of the earnings and expenses for the first three months of the fiscal year, as compared with the same period of the year 1868:

	1869.	1868.	Increase	Dec.
Freight	$ 457,316 [illegible]	$ 450,767 62	$ 66,548 92	
Passengers	245,[illegible]	236,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	
Ex. Matter	[illegible]	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mail	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	
U'S of R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]		$ 222 16
Total	$ 721,[illegible]	$ 695,[illegible]	$ 1,[illegible]	
Expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Net Earn'g	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	
From Jan. 1				
to Mar. 31	1,997,222 46	1,799,138 58	198,083 88	
to Mar. 31	1,240,747 09	1,136,966 27	43,042 72	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 10 1869.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	2 P M	3 P M	4 P M
N. Y. Central	103½	103	103	103	103	103
Hudson River	130½	130	130	130	130	130
Reading	97	97				
Mich. Central	120	120				
Mich. Southern	90	90				
Illinois Central	126	126				
Cleve. and Pitts.	90	90				
Fort Wayne	134	134				
Chicago and North.	84	84				
Do. preferred	90	90				
Cleve. and Toledo	102	102				
Rock Island	130	130½				
Tol. and Wabash	69½	69½				
Do. preferred	72	72				
Chicago and Alton	134	134				
St. Paul	77¾	78				
Do. preferred	85½	85½				
Ohio and Miss	32	32½				
Pacific Mail	93	93				
Western U. Tel.	41½	41¾				
Adams Express	49	49				
Wells, Fargo & Co.	31	31				
American M. U. Ex.	40	40				
Wells, Fargo & Co.	31	31				

—The New York *Tribune* say: The bids for the $30,000 8 per cent. five-year equipment bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company were opened to-day at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. The larger portion of the bonds were taken for foreign account at par and interest; some small lots were awarded at 103, and at 103½ interest. The rates is considered very favorable in the present condition of the money market. The present corner in the stock, begun in spite of a reported scrip dividend, is without substantial foundation. It is understood that a majority of the directors are opposed to watering the stock in any form, while they are obliged to raise money to develope the road by issuing 8 per cent. bonds at par. The road has been managed with great economy, and with the exception of about 20,000 shares, the entire capital is held for investment.

—Western Union was steady in the vicinity of 41¾. The recent advance in this stock is attributed to the expectation of a three per cent. semi-annual dividend, but the directors now say that the monthly 1 per cent. and the cellation of $2,000 worth of bonds or stock, as well as the cancelling of $1,000,000 land may not enable them to declare that percentage.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, being represented in the New York and Boards every day while in session, for purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

From the circular of Geo. W. Phillips, Jr., we learn that during the past week provisions have actually declined, owing to the close money market, as well as the false reports made by parties who seem to hold the greater bulk of the stock pending; high prices and absence of speculation have also added to the depression, but with strong holders there is no disposition to force sales, as they think it only a matter of time with most articles. In lard they are looking daily to improvement, and are willing to sell, but with the exception of some weak and weary holders are indifferent to buy any other article under quotations below, as they see the market closes quiet, with but little disposition to be forced to sell. Their chief fears of shippers, beyond their immediate wants, are from the decline of the gold premium, which can now be bought at 33, and country at 4 less, and as buyers are scarce, except at a decline. Receipts have been liberal, and they range from 25 to 30 cars in quality.

Lard is much weaker, and can be bought at 15½@15¾ per lb., cash, for choice; 15¾ for prime steam leaf; 15¾ for less, whole keg, 50 less half keg, and 16 for small kegs. Sales of 1,000 tierces. Greases were dull at 8@9c. Stearine sold at 20@21c for prime.

Bacon meats are in fair moderate demand and can be bought at the 16½c. for clear rib sides, 15½c. for shoulders, 16c. for clear sides, though generally held at ½c higher. Dry salt shoulders, range 13½@14c. Sugar cured hams, range 20@21c. Sugar cured shoulders, 16c. Sugar cured clear sides, 18c.

Pickled Beef dull and lower at 11@12 for mess, and 9@10 for prime mess. Pickled Pork dull and lower at 21@22 for mess, and 19@20 for prime mess. Pickled Hams dull at 20@21c.

Mess Beef dull and lower at 11@12 for mess, and 9@10 for prime mess. Pickled Pork dull and lower at 21@22 for mess, and 19@20 for prime mess. Pickled Hams dull at 20@21c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, April 10, 1869.

Trade during the past week has improved considerably, but as yet there is no particular activity in any branch of business. Grocery and dry goods men have been doing a fair trade most of the week. Flour continues in fair request. Grain remains dull. Choice butter is scarce with an active demand. Eggs have declined fully 5c ₰ dozen during the week.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote good to choice at $4 50@5 00 ₰ bbl., with an occasional sale of very extra at higher and nominal ranges.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at $1@1 05 ₰ gallon in kegs and crocks.

BEANS—Market dull. Choice small white nominally $3 25@3 50 as to quality.

BUTTER—Good to choice table butter still commands scarce and wanted and 35@36c per ₰. Strictly extra brands of Ohio sell by the package at 34c. Common to fair grades command 27@30c ₰ ₰.

CHEESE—Under large receipts prices are rapidly declining, and the market was dull at 22c ₰ doz.

LARD, EGG—There is a fair demand, but not much animation. The supply is light and the market was dull and prices generally per 1846; 7th sales 5 and for clear sides 18c; sugar cured hams 19@20c; do shoulders 13c; sugar cured canvassed shoulders 15@16c; lard in tierces 19@20c; do in kegs 20@21c; Prairie ₰ 5. Mess pork $32 25 ₰ bbl.

HOMINY—Market steady. We quote extra No. 1, winter strained, at $4 50@4 75 and No. 2 at $4 ₰ bbl.

HONEY—We quote at $5 75@6 00 ₰ bbl.

HONEY—Demand good with but a poor supply. We quote at 32@36c ₰ ₰.

LIME—We quote prime stock of lime at $2 50 ₰ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₰ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 75 each.

CRANBERRIES—Market dull and unchanged. We quote wholesale prices at $5 50@6 75, and in barrels at $3@3 50 for common to good.

CHEESE—Stocks on the market light. Goshen is quoted at 24@25c ₰ ₰.

ONIONS—A very choice article commands $3 25@3 50 ₰ bushel. We quote common to choice at $1 25@3 25 ₰ bbl. Onion sets command $1 ₰ bushel.

HAY—There is a good demand. Loose pressed on the wharf commands $28 00, and light baled from $25@29 ₰ ton.

POTATOES—Market neat to overstocked, and very dull, at 38c@40c for Lake Shore. Peerless from store, 45c ₰ bushel, Buckeyes from store $1 00@1 25 ₰ bbl for choice.

SEED—Timothy seed commands $3 00 ₰ bushel, and timothy seed $3 50 ₰ bushel. Flax seed in quantity at $2 40@2 50.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₰ hundred, for bran, $1 10; for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 60; for screenings, $1 40, and for clog $1 60.

FLOUR—Demand fair, but the tanrket rules very quiet, and holders are firm at quotations with a strong tendency to advance in wheat in the West. We continue to quote as follows: Superfine, barrels, $5 00@7 00; choice spring, barrels, $8 00@8 50; choice spring, barrels, $9 00@9 50; choice winter white wheat in barrels, $9 50@10 00; choice winter white wheat in barrels, $9 50@10 00; and in sacks 25@50 00; St. Louis (extra) $11 50.

Pearl Mill brands in barrels, $8 50, and in sacks $8 00; double extra in barrels, $9 00, and in sacks $8 50. Wright Mill family in barrels, $8 50, and in sacks $8 00; choice family in barrels, $9 00, and in sacks $8 50; choice red winter wheat in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat in barrels, $9 00, and in sacks $8 50; choice red winter wheat flour, in barrels, $8 50, and in sacks $8 00; spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks $7 00.

CORN MEAL—Sales of kiln dried at 90c ₰ bush and common at 85c.

GRAIN—Market very dull and quiet, although we notice some improvement, with a better feeling for wheat and oats. Red winter wheat is nominally $1 40@1 50. Corn is in good demand 70@75c, and from store 78@80c ₰ bushel for shelled. We quote common to choice at $1 25@1 35 ₰ bbl. Oats are firmer at 65c from first hands, and 67@70c from store. Rye seem firmer at $1 35@1 38 ₰ bushel. Timothy seed barley commands $1 80@1 90 ₰ bush.

WHISKEY—Demand fair, with outside highwines at 95c Common rectified, $1 and proof rectified at $1 25. Rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 50; old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₰ gallon. Very old whisky in small lots, and as at high and nominal prices, varying from $4 00@5 00 ₰ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 12, 1869.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts per Central rail.	Exports per R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, April 5	5,060	269		
Tuesday, April 6	4,675			585
Wednesday, April 7	4,950	212		427
Thursday, April 8	4,787	199		164
Friday, April 9	3,760			1,152
Saturday, April 10	2,876	88		392
Total for the week	27,091	678		3,421
Since Jan. 1st	189,678	17,198		62,531
To April 10	197,369	17,876		65,972
Same time in 1868	292,817	19,002		60,390

BUSINESS.

The market since our last was a dull one, in fact we have seldom noticed less disposition to operate. Crude oil, for spot, has almost been a drug, and prices, during the week, have declined 50c ₰ gallon. There was also a decline for future delivery.

Refined oil was dull. The week's sales were the smallest reported for a long time. Refiners are not disposed to accept the figures offered. They say that the cost of material is entirely too high and that there is no profit in manufacturing at the present price of refined. The result was that the week's sales fell off to 14,500 bbls, or 24,500 bbls below the week previous. The stock of refined in market is very large, whilst for the reasons we have stated manufacturers have no disposition to increase them.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received	19,052	27,091

Showing an increase amounting to 8,039

The crude receipts from all fields by river and rail for the past five years were:

From January 1 to April 10, 1869	197,369
Same time in 1868	292,817
Same time in 1867	77,595
Same time in 1866	240,000
Same time 1865	60,230

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined east for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	752	678
Allegheny Valley	4,041	3,421
Total	4,793	4,099

Exports of refined oil east for the past two years from January 1st to date:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Allegheny V. R. R.	60,287	65,972
Per Pennsylvania Central	17,602	17,876
Total	77,792	83,748

SALES.

The Crude and Refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude bbls	39,500	31,000
Refined	19,000	14,500
Total	60,500	45,500

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

CRUDE OIL—The market is without change, but holders seem firmer in their views, and are disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. Spot oil is quoted at 12c. We have the following reported sales: 1,000 bbls, month, May and June, S. O.

1,000 bbls, bank, till July, S. O. 16c
1,000 bbls, spot, S. O. 12c
2,000 bbls, S. O. June 16c
2,000 bbls, S. O. July 1st 16c
1,000 bbls, S. O. July 1st 16c
Receipts—3,000 bbls crude.

REFINED OIL.

The market exhibited more firmness, and holders were asking an advance. The sales reported are as follows:

2,000 barrels, May to September, at 37½c
1,000 barrels, last half May, at 37½c
2,000 barrels, April, at 37½c
2,000 barrels, April, at 37½c

Quoted—June to July 40@40½ bbl; May and June 39@39½ bbl; June and July 40@40½ bbl; May to September 39@39½ bbl; May to August 39@39½ bbl; April and June 39@39½ bbl; July to December 36@36½. Spot 39½c nominal. The market closed firm for last half of April at 39½c, being an advance of fully ½ per bbl.

DISPATCHES.

ANTWERP, April 10.—Petroleum 52f. per 100 kilos.

LONDON, April 10.—Petroleum 23d. and spirits 3d.

NEW YORK, April 10, 9:30 A. M.—Market yesterday closed dull and heavy. Crude quiet; sales 500 bbls at 16½c; 500 bbls at 17c; Hedges & Taylor sold three lots of Cherokee Native bags, at ₰, and one lot of 17 barrel, weighing 1,020 lbs, at $7 50 ₰ hundred. The market closed steady, with about 10 car loads remaining in the pens this evening unsold.

BOSTON—The market for sheep has been somewhat brisker this week and prices generally perhaps a shade better than last. The supply of sheep has been light in consequence of there not being as many clipped sheep in as was anticipated, for usually at this season of the year the receipts are considerable. The sales with number, weight and price were as follows: At the close of the market this evening there were not over eight car loads in the pens unsold.

SHIPMENTS.

The following report, furnished by J. H. GRAYSON, Esq., exhibits the shipments to Eastern markets for the week ending April 10, 1869.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses
Monday	94	3,128	1,332	171
Tuesday	454	2,781	1,671	71
Wednesday	277	1,475	2,791	33
Thursday	1,067	2,094	3,727	54
Friday	1,330	2,795	3,407	142
Saturday	31	3,655	1,397	24
Total	2,216	14,858	13,401	526
For the week end-ing April 3	2,709	10,847	12,845	491
For the week end-ing March 27	2,588	12,260	15,453	446

SALES.

The following sales are reported as having taken place during the week:

CATTLE.

Seller.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & Co.	Kolb & Milligan	17	18,175	6 37
Holmes, L. & Co.	Bramble & Co	20	20,880	6 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	J. H. Brandt	15	14,880	6 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	J. H. Brandt	8	7,920	6 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	A. Boston	1	1,000	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Taylor & Hays	14	14,000	6 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	Taylor & Hays	14	15,960	6 37
Holmes, L. & Co.	T. R. Hood	29	34,220	6 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	T. R. Hood	29	34,220	6 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	H. Bash	2	2,150	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	H. Bash	2	2,150	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	H. Bash	2	2,075	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wagner, Cox & Co	20	20,000	6 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	G. Holmes	2	2,075	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Thorn & Bro	18	18,360	6 25
Holmes, L. & Co.	L. B. Dodd	11	10,340	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	L. B. Dodd	11	10,340	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	L. B. Dodd	11	10,340	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	E. Weeks	14	13,000	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	W. M. Lemmon	1	1,000	6 00
Amos Myers	Geo. Jerkes	40	41,600	6 50
Thos. M. Kirk & Co.	Beach & Bray	18	18,360	6 25
Trugerman & Co.	Beach & Bray	4	4,000	6 00
Trugerman & Co.	Beach & Bray	4	4,000	6 00
Trugerman & Co.	J. W. Mahaffey	1	1,000	6 00
Hazlewood & Bro.	Beach & Bray	4	4,000	6 00
Hazlewood & Bro.	Beach & Bray	4	4,000	6 00
Frigg	Hoover	1	1,000	6 00
Frigg	Hoover	1	1,000	6 00
John Auld	J. J. Briggs	1	1,000	6 00
Auld	Smith & Co	1	1,000	6 00
Auld	Smith & Co	1	1,000	6 00
Auld	Smith & Co	1	1,000	6 00
Pinkerton	Beach & Bray	19	19,475	6 25
Pinkerton	Beach & Bray	19	19,475	6 25
Hall & Co.	Wm. Eichbaum

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

DARING BURGLARY.

Dwelling Entered and Robbed of Over $1,000 in Money and Jewelry.

At an early hour Sunday morning, about three o'clock, it is supposed, the dwelling of Porter H. Friend, Esq., No. 9 Marbury street, Fifth ward, was entered by thieves and robbed of money and jewelry amounting in value to over $1,000. It seems that a member of Mr. Friend's family was sick during the night, and this caused considerable moving through the house. At about three o'clock, a strange noise was heard in an adjoining room, but no attention was paid to it from the fact that Mr. F. believed it was some one connected with the family. Yesterday morning, when they arose, it was discovered that all the gas burners in the house, between those in the room where the sick person was lying, had been shut off during the night, and further examination revealed the fact that a heavy robbery had been committed. While the family were in the sick bed chamber, the thieves who entered by one of the back doors were in an adjoining room, where unfortunately nearly all the valuables of Mr. F.'s family were stored. They ransacked the bureau drawers, and among other things took Mr. Friend's gold watch and chain, worth, at least, $50; a watch belonging to Mrs. Friend, some elegant diamond mourning jewelry and about three hundred dollars in money belonging to Mrs. Friend. They took some of the common jewelry, taking care to select out only the best, and left a quantity of which they could not be wrapped up with the balance of the money stolen. They took their booty with them, departed through the back door, and the robbery as stated was not discovered until yesterday morning. The thieves are whoever they were, seemed to be thoroughly acquainted with the premises, for unless they were well aware of the fact the robbery could not have been so easily effected on account of the peculiarity of the fastening to the back door. Mr. Friend reported the robbery at the Mayor's office on Sunday morning, and officer Dressler was sent to work up the case. There is no clue to the parties.

The Diseased Meat Case—Hershbauer Discharged.

On Saturday morning, Thomas Hershbauer, of East Liberty, had a hearing before Mayor Brush on a charge of selling the flesh of a diseased bullock for use.

Mr. Adam Weaver, Meat Inspector, testified that he had examined the meat in Beltrich's shop, on Penn street, Twelfth ward, where Hershbauer had left it, and found it unfit for use. One quarter had been cut up, and in many places the flesh of this quarter showed many bruises, evidently received before the creature had been killed. The flesh of the other quarters was not so bad, but still bad enough. The animal evidently had not died of disease but had been butchered. It showed signs, however, of having been badly diseased before death.

Officer Thos. Chillow, of the Mayor's police, testified that he saw four bullocks in a pen at the stock yards, every one of which was too sick to stand on its feet; one of these bullocks was hauled out on the wagon by Hershbauer's wagon and carted in the direction of his slaughter house; subsequently Hershbauer was seen to be visited the slaughter house and observed that the steer had been butchered and was being dressed; and no one of which was to be seen about the establishment. Later he ascertained the beef was taken to Beltrich's shop on Penn street. On making this discovery, the officer notified the Meat Inspector, and then arrested Hershbauer. Mr. Beltrich also testified that Hershbauer slaughtered one bullock during the week.

Thos. Beltrich called William Hazelwood, a drover, who testified that he had been called by Mr. Beltrich, and asked if some beef he had, he'd retain if it was fit for market. He examined the meat and thought it would be fit for use. A portion of one quarter was not good. The witness had seen worse meat sold in our city markets.

The next witness was Peter Blanzer, a German butcher who worked for Mr. Hershbauer, and who, it seems, killed the bullock in question. He is somewhat confused in his statements, but it appeared intended to say that a sound animal was driven to the slaughter house, butchered and conveyed to the city, and that a sick animal was killed and the carcass hauled to Mr. H.'s home building establishment.

The case was here adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon.

At the appointed hour a further hearing took place before Mayor Brush. R. S. Wilson, Esq., City Solicitor, conducted the case on behalf of the city. The defense called about fifteen butchers who reside in the vicinity of the meat which any ever offered for sale and was entirely free from disease. That Hershbauer took a sick bullock from the stock yards was not denied, but a sound animal was substituted for it after getting it out of the slaughter house. Indeed after the examination of the witnesses had been completed, Hershbauer remarked to clerk Patterson that he knew he was watched by officer Chillow and he had the sick animal handled away and a sound one substituted in its stead for slaughter.

The evidence of the witnesses for the defense was strong in Hirshbauer's favor, and the Mayor was compelled to discharge him.

Artificial Legs—Importance to Soldiers.

It is somewhat remarkable that Pittsburgh mechanics have not been among the foremost to furnish artificial limbs to such of our brave soldiers as came home with the loss of a leg or an arm. There is no such artificials manufactured nearer to us than Cleveland on the north, Cincinnati on the west, Philadelphia on the east, and Washington City on the south. In the intervening territory there are hardly, perhaps, who have been deprived of a limb, and who might be supplied with as good, if not better, artificial ones, at Pittsburgh, than they can obtain at the places mentioned, at much less cost. A number of our one legged soldiers have formed themselves into the "Artificial Limb Manufacturing Company," and have obtained a charter from the Legislature. They have established a factory near Cleveland, have enabled to make an easy fitting and durable limb for a very reasonable price. Their specialties are the "Self-Adjusting Socket" leg, as the most convenient, comfortable and economical which has yet been invented. The "Spiral Spring" foot is also in use, and the wearer says he has significant sense of money in both. All other kinds, pronounces this the best, as the socks to adjusts itself like a glove, expanding and contracting to suit the condition of the stump, and being at all times easy and comfortable. The shop is in charge of one of their own number, a skilful mechanic, and they have purchased the right to use the best patents in the trade. The shop is now open, and fitted at eighty dollars, which will be found much cheaper than the eastern rates, and those who need artificial limbs should not fail to encourage the manufacture at home. If the company is established as it should be, the price will not only not be increased, but may be materially reduced. The attention of wounded soldiers is directed to the advertisement of the company in another column. We may add that a personal acquaintance with some of the gentlemen having the enterprise in charge, enables us to commend it to the favorable consideration of all who are interested in obtaining artificial limbs of the best description at the lowest possible cost.

The Stabbing Affray at Noblestown.

Dr. E. Donnelly, of Pittsburgh, was on Friday last called to Noblestown, Pa., to see that Stephen Bulger, the coal miner who was stabbed by Peter Riley, also a coal miner, at that place, on Monday night last. The physician says the wound is a dangerous one, but will in all probability terminate fatally. The knife was thrust into the abdomen about three inches below the umbilicus or navel, and above the right groin. The wound inflicted was about an inch in extent, and penetrated through the walls of the abdomen and the small intestine, which protruded out of the wound. Extensive peritoneal inflammation has taken place, and no doubt will result in death. Bulger also received two slight wounds on the thumb and hand, and one on the breast. Riley is now in jail awaiting a hearing, which is set for next Wednesday.

A Confidence Game on a Small Scale.

On Wednesday last an individual who claimed to be a traveling agent for a tobacco firm in Lynchburg, Va., came to the St. James Hotel and stated that he had recently been seriously injured by a railroad accident. On Friday he exhibited to the clerk of the hotel a letter from the Lynchburg firm, express a sympathy for him in his misfortune, and enclosing a draft for closing a check for one hundred dollars as a slight token of their esteem and unbounded confidence. The man stated to the clerk that his foot pained him badly, and he wished to obtain a dollar and a half in cash to get some arnica liniment before he went to get the check cashed. The money was loaned, the clerk handing out one dollar and ten cents, the confidence man making the change. The man then disappeared, since which time he has not been seen from. he did not take the trouble to settle either his board bill or the borrowed money.

Alleged Robbery—Two Arrests.

A man named Anthony Snyder made an information against James Johnston and J. R. Wilson, charging the defendants with the larceny of $95. The prosecutor alleges that on Saturday night he met Johnston in a saloon on Wylie street, near Fulton, and he says they took a drink together and subsequently visited Wilson's saloon on Pennsylvania avenue, where Snyder went to sleep and on waking found that $95, which he had in his pocket, was missing. Snyder accused Johnston and Wilson of taking the money, and a war of words ensued. The police interfered and conveyed Snyder to the lock up. Yesterday morning Snyder made the information as stated, and the defendants were required to their own recognizance to appear for a hearing on Tuesday.

FIRE AT AN OIL WORKS.—The steam fire engines in District No. 3—Independence, Niagara and Lawrence—were called out about a quarter past ten o'clock on Saturday morning, by an alarm from box 43, corner of Penn and Thirty-second streets. A tank of oil at the Empire Refinery of Messrs. Patterson & Nelson, situated at the corner of Railroad and Thirty-third streets taking fire caused the alarm. The engines were promptly on the ground, and the fire was soon subdued before it had made much headway. The loss will not amount to over one hundred and fifty dollars.

CITY COUNCILS—SPECIAL MEETING TO-DAY.—A special meeting of City Councils is called for to-day, for the purpose of considering the proposed bill for the grading and paving of the main avenues leading from the city, published by us on Friday morning. The McKeesport delegation members of Councils to accept this notification, as he cannot conveniently serve notice on them. Councils will assemble at two P. M.

ATTENTION DRUGGISTS.—The druggists of the city and vicinity are called by Dr. Joseph Abel, Chairman *pro tempore*, to meet at the Western University on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Pharmaceutical Association, and attending to such other business as may be brought before them. Such an association will be of great benefit to druggists, and there should be a full attendance at the meeting.

CHIEF OF POLICE.—It seems to be understood that Robert Bilger will be appointed Chief of Police to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Joseph A. Butler, Esq., The official announcement will be made on Thursday next, when the friends of Mr. Hagon will, no doubt, have the satisfaction of seeing him assume the duties of the office. He is well qualified for the position.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—A Convention of the School Directors of Pittsburgh will be held in the "Duquesne School House," on the 3d of May, for the purpose of electing a City Superintendent of Public Schools. The law requires that the several directors of Allegheny county, will assemble in Convention, and elect a County Superintendent.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.—The question of giving the above Railroad Company the right of way over certain streets in the City of Birmingham, will probably be brought before the Council at the meeting to-morrow evening.

THE NEW PAVING BILL.

Meeting in the Twenty-first Ward.

There was quite a spirited and well attended meeting on Saturday evening at the Lemington School House, over which the Hon. Samuel Chadwick was called upon to preside, and John Ross was appointed Secretary. The extensive paving and grading scheme now before the City Council—and the legislation about being asked for to authorize the same, were handled in any other than terms agreeable to the friends of that extensive scheme; and especially was that part denounced as an act of bad faith with the rural districts, which proposes the repeal of the law giving to the majority in interest the control of the opening, grading and paving of new streets. After a warm time, and the unanimous adoption of the following preamble and resolution, the meeting adjourned to meet at an early day at the Wigwam in said ward.

WHEREAS, The people of the rural wardsare not partially informed as to the provisions of a law now being asked for of the State Legislature, by the city Councils, involving, perhaps, the expenditure of millions of dollars in the paving and grading streets over which we but seldom travel, and for which we are to be heavily taxed: therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully request our members of the select and Common Council from this ward, in special session assembled, to take no further action in the premises until we have had an opportunity to know the precise terms and conditions of the law being asked for of our State Legislature.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judges Sterrett and Mellon.

The following business was transacted in the Court on Saturday:

SENTENCES.

Wm. Johns plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Andrew and Elizabeth Malsch, charged with maltreating a little girl in their employ, named Mena Wesner, a number of witnesses were examined and testified principally as to the good character of Malsch. The girl was sworn and gave the story of her ill treatment, which was substantially the same as given at the Mayor's office a few days ago. Judge Sterrett decided to reduce the bail in the case of Mr. Malsch from $2000 to $1,000, but declines to make any reduction in the case of Mrs. Malsch. The prisoners were unable to procure the required bail and were remanded to the county jail for trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Full Bench.

The following amount of business was transacted in this Court Saturday.

PETITION FOR A CHANGE OF NAME.

M. A. Woodward, Esq., filed the petition of Thomas N. McNish, asking that his name be changed to T. McNish. The petition sets forth that for the last fifteen years of age, and that he has a stepfather named L. McNish, with whom he resides, and that at the desire of his stepfather and stepfather, and that he is engaged in business under his adopted name, he desires to retain the name of McNish. The petitioner is a minor under the age of twenty-one years, and therefore must have the consent of his parents to the change. The petition was ordered to be filed.

VERDICT.

The jury in the case of Joseph Morriss & Co., vs. Artloch & Co., rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $28 50.

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

In the matter of the estate of Wagner vs. John A. Wagner, action in divorce, C. Smith, Esq., was appointed a Commissioner to take testimony.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 96, Armstrong vs. Morningstar et al.
No. 97, Allison vs. Penseo et al.
No. 98, Hunt for use vs. The P. & B. Passenger Railway.
No. 99, Pickert vs. Wells et ux.
No. 101, Shaw vs. Frulich.
No. 104, Wonderlich et ux. vs. Comstock.
No. 105, Wonderlich et ux. vs. Cormar.
No. 106, Hippley & Miller vs. Gerbach.
No. 4, Hogan for use vs. Borough of Pittsburgh.
No. 7, McCready vs. The Penn. R. R. Co.
No. 16, Vesey vs. Bates.
No. 17, Vesey vs. Jas. S. Negley et al.
No. 33, Stevenson's adm'x vs. Thompson.
No. 38, Larish vs. Peterlee.
No. 39, Groove vs. Kaiser.

District Court—Judge Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

Nothing but the usual Saturday's business was transacted in this Court.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the District Court trial list for to-day:

No. 51, Smith vs. Johnson.
No. 61, Smith vs. Gilmore.
No. 62, Owner of the boat "Fair Play" vs. Same.
No. 65, Kennedy vs. Koontz.
No. 66, Wilson vs. Bovard et al.
No. 67, Williams vs. Reed & McCloy.
No. 69, Lemon vs. Coursin.

Oliver Cromwell.

At the Academy of Music this evening, Mr. Henry Vincent, the eloquent and popular English Reformer, will deliver the second of his admirable lectures on "Oliver Cromwell." Although this lecture is given under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association Committee, it will be borne in mind that the second lecture will be given on the 19th inst., the eighteenth lecture, and that session tickets will that may be out are not good for this evening. The management of the old lecture will be open to all the Academy in every part with one of its usual brilliant audiences. Single evening tickets. The price of tickets is fixed at 75 cents to all parts of the Academy, and may be had at the Music Store of Messrs. Hamilton, on Sixth streets, and at the door in the evening.

VELOCIPEDES.—To-morrow evening, at a o'clock, at Smithson & Co.'s auction house on Diamond Hall, will be sold eleven velocipedes, nearly the same as those sold at the Court House. Here is an opportunity to buy a bicycle cheap. Those who wish to secure one may do well to attend the sale. The lot will be sold in good order, and are just the thing for new beginners.

CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—We direct the attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment to the advertisement of Messrs. Bellson, on the first page. Mr. R., who is one of our oldest and most extensive vinegar manufacturers in the city, is satisfied that there is a fortune in the business, to which he wishes to secure a partner with capital.

BELL RINGERS ARRESTED.—John Hunter James Brown and Edward Williams were arrested by the Allegheny City police last night about twelve o'clock, for striking a false alarm from Box No. 31. A fine of fifty dollars was imposed and in default of payment Brown and Williams were each committed to jail.

TAKEN TO CITY FARM.—Philip Trautman, the insane man arrested on Fifth avenue, on Wednesday, has been removed to the City Farm, by order of George Fontaine, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. Treatment, it will be recollected, ran away from the Poor Farm in Chanceleroy, and walked all the way here.

THE ALLEGHENY FIRE ALARM.—The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils are to meet this evening and it is stated that Mr. Adams, of the firm of Gamewell, Keasner & Co., will submit a plan by which the fire alarm telegraph of that city can be overhauled and rendered effective.

INDISPOSED.—Adam Grisel, foreman of the Ellsworth House Company, Allegheny, is absent in the Chief Engineer of the Department, Mr. James Crow being confined to his house by sickness.

ARRIVAL OR REMAINS.—The remains of Mr. Frank McDonald, who died in Chicago a day or two since, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Morehead, Moore and Kerr have removed their law office from Fifth avenue opposite the Cathedral, to No. 151 Grant street.

The Purest and Safest.

The efficacy of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as a specific for recalling the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at the present time, the sale of it exceeds two-thirds of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the peculiar vegetable principle it contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To use the language of a venerable physician of this city, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a remedy and PREVENTATIVE of epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnitude of science recognize its merits, and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

Gauze Merino, Lisle Thread and Silk Shirts and Drawers.

An elegant assortment, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms. Wakefulness, Low Spirits and Depression of Spirits, Mental Prostration, and Nervous Debility, are immediately relieved by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists. N

White and Fancy Shirts

Of superior quality in stock, and made to order, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
eod

A Beautiful Line of Suitings

At H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

The Quality and Style

Of Trunks manufactured at the Premium Trunk Factory, No. 104 Wood street, have received the most popular Trunk Factory in the city. Everybody visits it before purchasing elsewhere.

A Splendid Assortment

Of French Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

The Place to Buy a Trunk

Is at Leffler's, No. 104 Wood street. Trunks in all the leading styles at this establishment never fail to give satisfaction.

A Fine Assortment

Of scarfs, ties, bows, suspenders, gloves, handkerchiefs, in silk and linen, always in stock, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

All Colors of Scotch Goods

At H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

Something New in French Coatings

At H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

IF THERE IS ONE DISEASE,

MORE THAN ANOTHER

Requiring the Attention

Of Every One the Moment the First Symptoms of it are Discovered, it is

CATARRH

For, by neglecting it, it will bring on DEAFNESS, and a host of other maladies not unfrequently ending in

CONSUMPTION.

In the letter of Rev. Mr. A. H. WATERS, annexed, it will be found that it produced POLYPUS in both nostrils, thus obstructing respiration, and consequently necessitating the air impure and cold, to be drawn directly into the lungs, which, second or later, would have produced Consumption, but for the timely aid of

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Who successfully removed them. If you have to hawk and scrape in the morning, to clear your throat, if you have discharges, whether hard lumps or soft, yellow matter, whether insidorous or offensive, remember you are afflicted with Catarrh, which, unless it is removed, will pass beyond the reach of human skill.

Statement of Mr. J. F. Diffenbacher.

PUBLISHER PITTSBURGH RAILROAD GUIDE.

From personal experience, I can most cordially recommend Dr. Lighthill's treatment for the Catarrh as being painless, efficacious, and one which is per manently beneficial, in its results.

This statement is made for the benefit of those similarly affected, and not by solicitation of Dr. Lighthill.

J. F. DIFFENBACHER.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1868.

Further Testimony of Catarrh Cure.

GENTLEMEN—Language is inadequate to express my gratitude for the benefit derived from the treatment of my case. I have suffered with Catarrh for the last ten years, and after having applied to several eminent medical gentlemen, and received *expensive relief*, was advised to consult you. After having subjected to two almost painless operations, you extracted two polypoidal fleshy tumors, from my nose (they having obstructed my breathing so that I most cordially recommend your treatment to all persons similarly afflicted.

Very truly, &c.,
REV. A. H. WATERS.

Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 10 1869.

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID, No. 296 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miraculous Cure of Deafness.

MILLTOWN CITY, Armstrong Co., Pa.,
January 25 1869.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid, Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me extreme pleasure to attest to your almost miraculous skill in the treatment of my deafness. I have been almost entirely deaf for twenty years, and after having been pronounced incurable by several eminent physicians was induced to consult you. Upon receiving one application I am entirely relieved and can hear a whisper distinctly several feet from me. You are at liberty to use this testimonial in any way that, in your opinion, may best serve your interests and contribute to the relief of afflicted humanity.

MARY JONES.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid,

Can be Consulted Daily at their Office,

296 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 in the Evening. MWF

BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS

AND

NEW EDITIONS.

Yesterday, To-day and Forever. Rickersdaff. Smith on Contracts. New edition.
Smith on Agency. New edition.
Byles on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. Enlarged.
Letters of Mad. Insurgent.
Letters of Mad. Deslions.
Darning for Boys.
My Wife and I.
The Home, The Stable and the Yield.
Thoughts for the Thoughtful.
The Chaplain of Pearls. Mary Yonge.
On the Battle Field. By Mrs. Crowe.
The Golden Age. By R. S. Poole.
Aurora Floyd. By M. E. Braddon.
The Earthly Paradise. By Wm. Morris.
The above will be sold at the lowest rates.

J. E. WELDIN & CO.'S,
101 WOOD STREET.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL and AQUA AMMONIA
Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHENIX, SLIDO, PITTSBURGH AND EM PIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDO GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE.

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES, 20 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

N. B.—Glass a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, and Flint Glass Lamp Top, and the most desirable sold Peddlers in the market.

PLUMBERS, &c.

JOHN M. TATE. JOHN MUNDEN. WM. TATE, JR.

TATE, MUNDEN & TATE,

PLUMBERS, GAS

AND

STEAM FITTERS,

229 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.: 59 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny, Pa.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH GAS PIPES, HOT AND COLD WATER, &c., by Experienced and Practical Workmen MWF

CRAIG BROTHERS,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

PIPE FITTERS, PLUMBERS,

AND DEALERS IN

IRON AND LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, PUMPS, PIPE FITTINGS & GAS FIXTURES.

152 FIRST STREET, NEAR 6 SMITHFIELD

Would solicit Orders for New or the Repairing of Old Work.

The personal supervision of one of the members of the firm will be given to all Work entrusted to us. MWF

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Have on hand at their Warerooms,

26 and 28 Sixth, late St. Clair, Street,

Of their own and other Manufacturers, a full Stock of THOROUGHLY SEASONED

Floor Oil Cloths,

Green Oil Cloths, for Window Shades.

WINDOW SHADES.

For Stores and Dwellings, Enamelled and FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS,

Of Every Variety, in the Greatest Lines.

Also, the Boston Belting Co.'s make of India Rubber Belting, Hose and Steam Packing and Rubber Goods generally. Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c

Wholesale and Retail Buyers will find our Stock, in all Departments, the most extensive in the city, and Prices THE VERY LOWEST.

JOHN PHILLIPS. JOHN F. CLULEY, W. H. CLULEY.

Phillips & Cluleys,

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Gas and Steam Fitters,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Refineries and Steamboats promptly fitted up.

A Splendid Assortment

Of French Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 80 Wood street.

INVENTORS WISHING TO SECURE LETTERS PATENT, to obtain advice on any point relative to Patents or Patent Laws, to retain counsel, in cases of interference or infringement in the United States Courts or the Department, will find it to their interest to consult us, as we have perfected every arrangement necessary thereto, and have Agencies in the principal Cities throughout the World. Office, No. 194 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SHINN & LOUTHER, Solicitors for Patents.

WHEAT, RYE AND CORN,

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,

FOR SALE BY

D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.,

(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

SESSION REOPENS THURSDAY, APRIL 1st.

The Buildings are new and complete in all their appointments.

Thorough instruction in the English Branches.

A very thorough Course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry and Civil Engineering. Ancient and Modern Languages optional.

Careful attention is given to the Moral and Religious Culture of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of

CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh.
Or of Col. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LARGE ARRIVAL

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

Boots and Shoes,

Gaiters and Balmorals,

Selected with care for Quality and Wear.

All orders from the country will be filled promptly at New York jobbing prices.

I have also made arrangements with Three of the largest Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, to sell their Shoes by sample, at Philadelphia Prices, thus saving freight and expenses to buyers.

Please give me a call, and examine my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, at

J. H. BORLAND'S

NOS. 53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

Retail Store, No. 98 Market street.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Opening of Diamond Street, Pittsburgh.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the report of Viewers in the matter of opening and widening DIAMOND STREET, from the Diamond to Grant street, has been approved and confirmed. All persons against whom no comments or demands were made are required to pay the same to the within thirty days, otherwise they will be entered in their names against all property on the Diamond and Diamond-lived, west of the Mar. House, and on Liberty street from Ferry to Water, has been assessed.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, April 6, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

For Rebuilding TRY STREET SEWER, North of the Connellsville Railroad Track, and of repairing and turning the following streets, viz:

WEBSTER AVENUE, between Fifth and Patrick street.

THIRTY-NINTH and FORTIETH STREETS from Butler street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Also, for constructing a Sewer on Liberty street, from Boundary street, from Thirty third to Thirty-fourth street, and repairing the Sewer on Penn, on Pearl and Cedar streets, from Main to Liberty street, Seventh ward.

Also, one on Broad street, from H ichland avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Approved and Sufficient Bonds will be required at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1869.

All bids to be acted upon by the Committee, must be left at THIS OFFICE before the time above mentioned. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. J. MOORE,
CITY ENGINEER.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF

DRAYS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.,

Whether resident or non-resident, in the City of Pittsburgh, to have the same taxed for the year 1869, in accordance with an act of Assembly approved March 17, 1860, and the ordinances of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16 1860.

All Licenses not paid on or before MAY 15, 1869 will be placed in the hands of the Collector of Delinquent Taxes, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons will be required to take out License to the same, or be subject to a penalty double the amount of License, to be recovered before the Mayor.

The Tax Duplicate will be ready to be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One Horse Vehicle..... $ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle..... 12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle..... 15 00
Each Two Horse Hack..... 15 00

Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses $18 00 each. One horse Omnibus will be charged for additional Horse used in drawing the same. Hacks.

A. J. COCHRAN,
City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, April 3, 1869

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BOARDWALK

On Fifth Avenue, from Neville Street to Wilkins Avenue.

ALSO,

On Neville Street, from Fifth Avenue to Center Avenue.

Are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1869 from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., after which time they will be placed in the City Collector's hands for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SMITHFIELD

A. BRADLEY, President.
D. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Capital, - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States on favorable terms.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSIT

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

DIRECTORS.

John Dunlap, A. Bardley,
H. Sellers, D. Vankirk,
S. B. McElroy, Wm. H. Brown
Benjamin M. Kier, Cyrus Clarke,
John C. Kaiser, A. McDonald.
John F. Drew.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

DEALS IN EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Sight Drafts on London.

Jay Cooke & Co.,

BANKERS,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Bonds of all Descriptions,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of

Government Securities.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

NEW YORK.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing Interest.

COLLECTIONS made on the points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

ROSES. ROSES.

12 Beautiful Varieties of the most distinct colors, one of each..... $ 5 00
25 Beautiful Varieties, four of each..... 10 00

Of the hardy perpetual Roses, strong roots, for planting in Gardens, Lawns, Cemeteries, &c., requiring no protection in Winter, from the Newsickly Nurseries of

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH POSTOFFICE.

FOR SALE.

SALT WORKS.

In Beaver County, with complete Machinery, about 8 Acres of Ground. Terms reasonable.

G. PRETSCH,
188 Liberty street, Second Floor.

FOR RENT.

STORAGE

For all kinds of Merchandise in the commodious and convenient Warehouse, No. 27 Water street. Forwarding and sales on Commission carefully and promptly attended to. Consignments respectfully solicited. Apply on the premises.

GEO. W. HAILMAN.

FOR SALE—

VALUABLE PENN STREET PROPERTY.

Best business location. Lot 68 by 130 feet. Terms—Part cash, balance in four years. Apply to

G. PRETSCH,
188 Liberty street, second floor.

REMOVAL.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., WILL REMOVE HIS

Steamship and Advertising Agency,

On MONDAY, April 5th, to No. 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Fifth avenue, and next door to Office of Freedom's Friend, (German paper). tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership existing between JOHN HANNA and JOHN H. MYERS, in the Drug business, was this day dissolved. JOHN HANNA, Sr., will pay all debts and collect all outstanding bills of the firm.

JOHN HANNA,
JOHN H. MYERS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between J. G. DAVIS and JOSEPH R. MAXWELL, under the firm name of MAXWELL & DAVIS, is this day dissolved, by J. G. DAVIS purchasing the entire interest of JOSEPH R. MAXWELL.

JOS. R. MAXWELL,
J. G. DAVIS.

April 5, 1869.

J. G. DAVIS,

SUCCESSOR TO

MAXWELL & DAVIS,

Bellows Works

AND

PLANING MILL,

NOS. 142, 144 AND 146 WEBSTER ST.,

AND

53, 55 AND 57 VETO STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

Will keep constantly on hand a Superior Article of

ALL KINDS OF BELLOWS,

And desire to Manufacture to Order a Select Article of Wood Work for Fine Houses.

Please give me a call, and examine my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, at

J. H. BORLAND'S

NOS. 53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

Retail Store, No. 98 Market street.

PROPOSALS.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL IMPROVEMENT

STONE WORK.

PROPOSALS will be received for STONE WORK of Court House and Jail improvements until FRIDAY, April 16, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Plans and specifications are ready for inspection at the office, Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street (late St. Clair).

BARR & MOSER, Architects.

NOTICE

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

I am prepared to furnish by A. V. R. R., the Best Quality of FREEPORT SANDSTONE, White or Brown, at reasonable rates.

Postoffice address, SAMUEL WEAVER,
Freeport, Pa.

OFFICE EWALT STREET BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the undersigned until

FRIDAY, April 23, 1869, at Noon.

For building the Bridge of this Company over the Allegheny river, from the foot of Ewalt street, Forty-third street, Pittsburgh, and the Plank Road Valley according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of the Engineer, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, corner of Fort and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh, and Penn street, Allegheny. Proposals will be left with either of the undersigned, and must be in the form prescribed by the Engineer.

Bidders will be required to find ample security for the completion of the entire structure in a workmanlike manner, and according to Plans, Specifications, &c., with the names of their proposed securities.

JAMES I. BENNETT, President,
No. 97 Water street.

Or JOHN W. RIDDELL, Secretary,
No. 116 Diamond street. tf

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE.—Proposals will be received until MONDAY, April 12th, for furnishing Window Frames for the Workhouse Building, now in course of erection. Specifications may be seen at office of Baker & Myers, No. 2 Sixth street (late St. Clair) street, where proposals may be left addressed to

H. S. RUSSELL,
Building Committee.

OFFICE P